

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

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## NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Mao Xu; Shannon P. Silvus; Xiaojun Shen

For (title): CALL ADMISSION CONTROL IN TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS

**1. Type of Application**

This transmittal is for an original (nonprovisional) application.

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CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.10\*

(Express Mail label number is mandatory.)

(Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this correspondence and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date January 14, 2000, in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number EL393868960US, addressed to: Box Patent Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Evon M. Davis

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Signature of person mailing paper

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**2. Papers Enclosed**

A. Required for filing date under 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 C.F.R. 1.153 (Design)  
Application

12 Page(s) of Specification

7 Page(s) of Claims

3 Sheet(s) of Drawing(s)–Formal

B. Other Papers Enclosed

3 Page(s) of declaration and power of attorney

1 Page(s) of abstract

**3. Additional Papers Enclosed**

Information Disclosure Statement (37 C.F.R. 1.98)

**4. Declaration or Oath**

Enclosed

Not Executed

**5. Language**

English

**6. Assignment**

An assignment of the invention to Sprint Communications Company, L.P. will follow.

**7. Fee Calculation (37 C.F.R. 1.16)**

Regular Application

<b>CLAIMS AS FILED</b>					
Claims	Number Filed	Basic Fee Allowance	Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 CFR 1.16(a) \$690.00
Total Claims (37 CFR 1.16(c))	48	- 20 =	28 x	\$18.00	\$504.00
Independent Claims (37 CFR 1.16(b))	3	- 3 =	0 x	\$78.00	\$0.00
Multiple Dependent Claim(s), if any (37 CFR 1.16(d))			+ 0 x	\$260.00	\$0.00
Filing Fee Calculation					\$1,194.00

**8. Fee Payment Being Made at This Time**

Enclosed

Filing Fee \$1,194.00

**Total Fees Enclosed** \$1,194.00

**9. Method of Payment of Fees**

Charge Account No. 21-0765 in the amount of \$1,194.00.  
A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

## **10. Authorization to Charge Additional Fees**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. 21-0765.

37 C.F.R. 1.16(a), (f) or (g) (filing fees)

37 C.F.R. 1.16(b), (c) or (d) (presentation of extra claims)

37 C.F.R. 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)

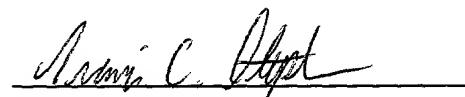
37 C.F.R. 1.17(a)(1)-(5) (extension fees pursuant to § 1.136(a))

37 C.F.R. 1.17 (application processing fees)

## **11. Instructions as to Overpayment**

Credit Account No. 21-0765.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER**

### **ATTORNEY CONTACT:**

Travis C. Stephenson, Reg. No. 45,132  
Phone: (303) 449-9497  
Fax: (303) 449-0814

### **CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:**

Attn: Harley R. Ball  
Sprint Law Department  
8140 Ward Parkway  
Mailstop: MOKCMP0506  
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

Customer No. 021396

**Separator Sheet**



**AAA**

# **Application Text**

**Place Papers behind this sheet in the following order:**

1. Preliminary Amendment
2. Specification (English Language Only)
3. Claims
4. Abstract

**SPECIFICATION****TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

5 Be it known that we, Mao Xu, Shannon P. Silvus, and Xiaojun Shen, with residence and citizenship listed below, have invented the inventions described in the following specification entitled:

**10 CALL ADMISSION CONTROL IN TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS**

15 Mao Xu residence: 4804 West 140<sup>th</sup> Terrace  
Overland Park, KS 66224  
citizenship: United States of America

Shannon P. Silvus residence: 7 Melissa Lane  
Penfield, NY 14526  
citizenship: United States of America

20 Xiaojun Shen residence: 13812 Pembroke  
Leawood, KS 66224  
citizenship: Republic of China

## CALL ADMISSION CONTROL IN TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

5

### FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable

### MICROFICHE APPENDIX

10

Not applicable

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to communication networks, and specifically, to a communication hub that controls access to a communication network based on silence suppression.

#### 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

Advanced communication networks are being developed to support a vast array of communication services. One example of an advanced communication network is a packet network. In a typical packet network, a communication hub located on a subscriber's premise and connected to one or multiple user devices exchanges communications with the network over a communication path. The communication path between the communication hub and the network typically includes a fixed bandwidth capacity agreed to between the customer and the service provider.

25

In one example of a call scenario using a packet network, a connection request is received in the communication hub from a user device. The communication hub suppresses, compresses, and packetizes the incoming digital signals from the user device for transmission to the network. At the network level, the network determines whether or not to allow the connection request using call admission control. Call admission control is the set of actions taken by the network during the call setup phase to accept or reject the connection request. For example, if the

effective bandwidth for the connection request is greater than the provisioned bandwidth capacity purchased by the customer, the network will reject the call using call admission control.

The effective bandwidth is the minimum bandwidth that needs to be allocated to meet the performance requirements for the currently active calls and the incoming connection request.

5 If the connection request can be processed without violating the provisioned bandwidth the call is admitted.

To improve bandwidth efficiency the network uses silence suppression technology to fill silence periods in voice conversation packets with other call transmissions such as data, video, and imaging. A silence suppression gain factor is used to determine the required bandwidth for

10 voice calls based on the silence suppression realized by filling the silence periods with other transmissions. The silence suppression gain factor is a constant based on a statistical calculation of the silence suppression realized for the large number of active voice calls present at any given time at the network level. The constant silence suppression gain factor is applied to incoming voice calls to determine the effective bandwidth for the currently active calls in conjunction with

15 the incoming voice call.

To improve efficiency and reduce the demand on network resources, it is desired in the art to perform call admission control at the hub level and to use silence suppression technology to improve bandwidth efficiency between the communication hub and the network. Unfortunately, communication hubs cannot use a constant silence suppression gain factor. The constant silence suppression gain factor, while effective at the network level where large volumes of voice calls are present, is inaccurate at the hub level where only a small volume of voice calls may be present.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention advances the art by providing a communication hub configured to perform call admission control over a communication path to the network based on silence suppression. Advantageously, the communication hub controls access in real-time to the communication network based on a silence suppression gain realized for an incoming call based on the silence suppression realized for the incoming call and a number of currently active calls.

30 The access decision is based on a comparison of the provisioned bandwidth for the communication path and the effective bandwidth required to accommodate the incoming call and

the currently active calls. The effective bandwidth required is based on a calculation of the silence suppression gain relative to the number of currently active calls.

The communication hub is comprised of a silence suppression block, a call admission block, a control system, and an interface system. The silence suppression block is configured to compute the silence suppression gain for an incoming call based on the silence suppression realized for the incoming call and the number of currently active calls. The call admission block is configured to control access to the communication network over the communication path based on the silence suppression gain for the incoming call. The control system is configured to determine the type of the incoming call and control the silence suppression block and the call admission block. The interface system is configured to receive the incoming call and exchange call traffic with the communication network over the communication path.

A first advantage of the present invention is that the call admission control features are active when a new call session is requested and when a call session is released. Thus, the provisioned bandwidth for a communication path is protected from violating the desired quality of service. A second advantage of the present invention is that the computation of the silence suppression gain for individual calls relative to the number of currently active calls increases utilization efficiency for the communication path. A third advantage of the present invention is that congestion is reduced without resorting to packet dropping or cell dropping at the network level.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a communication hub according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flow chart illustrating the operational steps of a communication hub according to the present invention; and

FIG. 3 illustrates a network architecture according to the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

##### The Communication Hub FIGS. 1-2:

FIG. 1 depicts a communication hub 100, a communication network 101, and communication paths 103, 104, 105, and 109. The communication hub 100 is comprised of a control system 102 and an interface system 108. The control system 102 is comprised of a

silence suppression block 106 and a call admission block 107. The interface system 108 is connected to the communication network 101 by communication path 109. The communication path 109 could be any wireless or wireline communication path capable of interfacing with the communication network 101. The interface system 108 is also connected to the control system 102 and the communication paths 103, 104, and 105. The communication paths 103, 104, and 105 could be conventional wireline or wireless communication paths. The interface system 108 could handle numerous other such communication paths, although only communication paths 103, 104, 105, and 109 are shown for clarity. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the communication hub 100 could include other conventional components not shown on FIG. 1 for clarity. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the communication hub 100 could include other conventional elements such as voice compression elements to accommodate different coding rates.

The communication network 101 could be any communication network configured to provide audio, video, or data services. Some examples of the communication network 101 include without limitation, a packet network, an internet, and an ethernet. The silence suppression block 106 could be any logic block configured to compute a silence suppression gain for an incoming call based on a silence suppression realized for the incoming call and a number of currently active calls. The call admission block 107 could be any logic block configured to control access to the communication network 101 over the communication path 109 based on the silence suppression gain for the incoming call. The control system 102 could be any device or plurality of devices configured to determine the call type of the incoming call and control the silence suppression block 106 and the call admission block 107. The interface system 108 could be any device or plurality of devices configured to receive the incoming call over one of the communication paths 103, 104, and 105 and exchange call traffic with the communication network 101 over the communication path 109. The interface system 108 could be a conventional voice interface that acts as a POTS interface, supervises signals, channels voice lines, resolves contention between voice lines, or samples, digitizes and compresses analog signals into packets.

FIG. 2 depicts a flow diagram of the operational steps of the communication hub 100. On FIG. 2 an incoming call request is received in the interface system 108 over one of the communication paths 103, 104, and 105 at step 200. The interface system 108 provides the

incoming call request to the control system 102. At step 201, the control system 102 determines the call type for the incoming call request. If the call type is a voice call at step 202, processing continues at step 203 and the control system 102 uses the silence suppression block 106 to compute the silence suppression gain based on the silence suppression realized for the incoming 5 call and the number of currently active voice calls. At step 204, the control system 102 uses the call admission block 107 to compute the effective bandwidth required to accommodate the number of currently active calls and the incoming call based on the silence suppression gain. If the effective bandwidth required is less than or equal to the provisioned bandwidth of the communication path 109 at step 205, processing continues at step 206 and the call admission 10 block 107 grants access to the communication network 101 and the call is completed over communication path 109. If the effective bandwidth required is greater than the provisioned bandwidth of the communication path 109 at step 206, processing continues at step 207 and the call admission block 107 denies access to the communication network 101 and the call is rejected.

15 If the incoming call is a voice-band data call at step 202, processing continues at step 204 and the control system 102 uses the call admission block to compute the effective bandwidth required to accommodate the number of currently active calls and the incoming call. If the effective bandwidth required is less than or equal to the provisioned bandwidth of the communication path 109 at step 205, processing continues at step 206 and the call admission block 107 grants access to the communication network 101 and the call is completed over communication path 109. If the effective bandwidth required is greater than the provisioned bandwidth of the communication path 109 at step 205, processing continues at step 207 and the call admission block 107 denies 20 access to the communication network 101 and the call is rejected. It should be noted that if access to the communication network 101 is granted at step 206, the call is a currently active call 25 and is concurrently active with other currently active calls.

Network architecture FIG. 3:

FIG. 3 depicts a network architecture in an example according to the present invention. Those skilled in the art will appreciate numerous variations that do not depart from the present 30 invention. Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that various features described below

could be combined with the above described embodiment to form multiple variations of the invention.

FIG. 3 depicts the communication network 101, a network gateway 317, communication hubs 307 and 308, and user devices 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306. The communication hub 5 307 is connected to the network gateway 317 by communication paths 309, 310, 311, and 312. The communication hub 307 is also connected to the user devices 301, 302, and 303 by conventional voice lines. The communication hub 308 is connected to the network gateway 317 by communications paths 313, 314, 315, and 316. The communication hub 308 is also connected to the user devices 304, 305, and 306 by conventional voice lines. The network 10 gateway 317 is connected to the communication network 101 by communication path 318.

The communication paths 309-316 could be conventional packet connections. Some examples of the communication paths 309-316 include without limitation, voice over internet protocol over asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) and ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) paths. The communication path 318 could be a conventional network trunk that provides network access and connectivity.

The user devices 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306 could be conventional communication devices that use the analog or digital telephony format. Some examples of user devices 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306 include without limitation, telephones, modems, facsimile machines, computer systems, and video conferencing equipment.

The communication hub 307 could be any device or group of devices configured to receive incoming calls from user devices 301, 302, and 303, and control access to each of the communication paths 309-312 based on silence suppression. The communication hub 308 could be any device or group of devices configured to receive incoming calls from user devices 304, 305, and 306 and control access to each of the communication paths 313-316 based on silence suppression. The network gateway 317 could be a conventional network gateway that provides access to the communication network 101. The network gateway 317 could also be a conventional multiplexer that exchanges communications between communication network 101 and communication hubs 307 and 308. In some examples of the invention, the network gateway 317 could also be configured with the features of the communication hubs 307 and 308 to control 20 access to communication path 318 based on silence suppression.

Call Access Control:

The call admission decision for an incoming call is based on the provisioned bandwidth for a given communication path, e.g. 309, and the effective bandwidth required to accommodate the incoming call and the number of currently active calls over that communication path. The 5 effective bandwidth required is determined by the silence suppression gain realized as a function of the number of superposed voice calls. The silence suppression gain is a discrete non-linear function calculated on a per call basis as a function of the silence suppression gain realized for the incoming voice call with respect to the number of currently active voice calls. For a given mean talkspurt duration, mean silence duration, and packetization time on a single voice source 10 the silence suppression gain factor ( $\rho$ ) is calculated by the following formula:

$$\rho = 1 - \gamma \left( 1 - \frac{T}{3f + x} \right)$$

where:

$$f_1 = \left( \frac{x}{n} \right)^2$$

$$f_2 = 2 \left[ \frac{T^2 (1 - (1 + nA)S^n)}{n(n+1)A} + \frac{(1 + n\beta T)S^n T}{n^2 A \beta} \right]$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{f_2 - f_1}{n}}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{x}{3f + x}$$

$$X = \frac{T}{A}$$

and where:

$\alpha^{-1}$  = the mean talkspurt duration for a single voice source in milliseconds (ms);

$\beta^{-1}$  = the mean silence duration for a single voice source in ms;

15  $T$  = the packetization time in ms;

$n$  = the number of superposed voice sources;

A = activity factor, where

$$A = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta}$$

S = silence factor, where

$$S = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$$

5

The following is an example to further illustrate the operation of a communication hub according to the present invention, but those skilled in the art will recognize numerous other examples and configurations that are applicable to the invention described above. Those skilled in the art will also appreciate how combinations of features described below can be combined with the above-described embodiment. The following example is described in conjunction with the communication path 309, where the communication path 309 is a T1 connection using VoIP over ATM technology and  $\alpha^{-1} = 400$  ms,  $\beta^{-1} = 600$  ms, and  $T = 10$  ms.

Table 1 illustrates the silence suppression gain factor ( $\rho$ ) for a given number of voice calls (n).

n	$\rho_n$	n	$\rho_n$	n	$\rho_n$
1	0.943	9	0.427	17	0.408
2	0.829	10	0.421	18	0.408
3	0.702	11	0.418	19	0.407
4	0.596	12	0.415	20	0.407
5	0.523	13	0.413	21	0.406
6	0.478	14	0.411	22	0.406
7	0.452	15	0.410	23	0.405
8	0.437	16	0.409	24	0.405

15

At a peak transmission rate of 64 kbps, with an 80 byte packet payload, a 48 byte packet header, having a total of 128 byte packet length, 3 ATM cells are consumed. Thus, the overhead penalty factor (k) is equal to  $(53*3)/80$  and the minimum bandwidth required (B1) for a given number of voice calls (n) is bounded by the formula:  $B1 = 64 * k * n * \rho$ . The bandwidth required (B2) for a given number of voice-band data calls (m) is bounded by the formula:  $B2 = 64 * k * m$ .

5

Table 2 illustrates the effective bandwidth required for a given number of voice calls (n) and a given number of voice band data calls (m) in the lower bound. Those skilled in the art will recognize that an additional five percent (5%) of the total bandwidth, as suggested by RFC1889, could be further allocated for real time conferencing protocol (RTCP) (RTP control protocol) in this example as a matter of design choice.

$n/m$	$B1n$	$B2m$	$n/m$	$B1n$	$B2m$	$n/m$	$B1n$	$B2m$
1	119.89	127.2	9	489.11	1144.8	17	883.12	2162.4
2	210.89	254.4	10	536.01	1272.0	18	933.47	2289.6
3	267.71	381.6	11	584.22	1399.2	19	983.87	2416.8
4	303.00	508.8	12	633.24	1526.4	20	1034.32	2544.0
5	332.56	636.0	13	682.76	1653.6	21	1084.8	2671.2
6	365.02	763.2	14	732.6	1780.8	22	1135.31	2798.4
7	402.48	890.4	15	782.65	1980.0	23	1185.85	2925.6
8	444.25	1017.6	16	832.84	2035.2	24	1236.4	3052.8

The admission decision is based on the total effective bandwidth required (B) for an incoming call and the number of concurrently active voice and voice-band data calls relative to the provisioned bandwidth (B') of the communication path 309. For example, if a customer service agreement allocates a provisioned bandwidth (B') for communication path 309, the admission decision is based on a comparison of (B) to (B'). If (B) is less than or equal to the provisioned bandwidth (B') the call should be admitted. If (B) is greater than or equal to the provisioned bandwidth (B') the call should be denied.

Thus, the number of voice calls (n) and the number voice-band data calls (m) that can be active at any given time dynamically changes subject to the condition that  $B' \geq B$ , where  $B = B1n + B2m$ . If this condition is not satisfied the incoming call should be rejected. If this condition is satisfied the incoming call should be admitted. Those skilled in the art will recognize that other factors such as Timer\_CU and cell loss ratio (CLR) and algorithms including but not limited to flow-fluid model, and Guassian approximation could be used to

compute the effective/equivalent bandwidth, which are application specific, as a matter of design choice.

The above-described communication hub can include instructions that are stored on storage media. The instructions can be retrieved and executed by a processor. Some examples of instructions are software, program code, and firmware. Some examples of storage media are memory devices, tape, disks, integrated circuits, and servers. The instructions are operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to operate in accord with the invention. The term "processor" refers to a single processing device or a group of inter-operational processing devices. Some examples of processors are integrated circuits and logic circuitry.

10 Those skilled in the art are familiar with instructions, processors, and storage media.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate variations of the above described embodiments that fall within the scope of the invention. As a result, the invention is not limited to the specific examples and illustrations discussed above, but only by the following claims and their equivalents.

15 **CLAIMS:**

We claim:

1. A communication hub comprising:

a silence suppression block configured to compute a silence suppression gain for an incoming call based on a silence suppression realized for the incoming call and a number of currently active calls;

5        a call admission block configured to control access to a communication network over a communication path based on the silence suppression gain for the incoming call request; and

a control system configured to determine a call type of the incoming call and control the silence suppression block and the call admission block.

10      2. The communication hub of claim 1 further comprising:

an interface system configured to receive the incoming call and exchange call traffic with the communication network over the communication path.

15      3. The communication hub of claim 1 wherein the call type comprises:

one of a voice call and a voice-band data call.

20      4. The communication hub of claim 3 wherein the silence suppression block is configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a number of currently active voice calls.

25      5. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a mean talkspurt duration.

30      6. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a mean silence duration.

7. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a packetization time.

30      8. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a number of superposed voice calls.

9. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on an activity factor.

10. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the silence suppression block is further  
5 configured to compute the silence suppression gain based on a silence factor.

11. The communication hub of claim 4 wherein the call admission block is further configured to  
compute an effective bandwidth for the number of currently active voice calls, a number of  
currently active voice-band data calls, and the incoming call based on the silence suppression  
10 gain.

12. The communication hub of claim 11 wherein the call admission block is further configured to  
deny access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is greater than a  
provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

13. The communication hub of claim 12 wherein the call admission block is further configured to  
grant access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is less than the provisioned  
bandwidth for the communication path.

20 14. The communication hub of claim 12 wherein the call admission block is further configured  
to grant access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is equal to the  
provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

15. The communication hub of claim 12 wherein the communication path is a packet connection.

25 16. The communication hub of claim 15 wherein the packet connection is an asynchronous  
transfer mode virtual channel connection.

17. A method of operating a communication hub, method comprising:  
receiving an incoming call request;  
determining a call type of the incoming call request;  
computing a silence suppression gain based on a silence suppression realized for the  
5 incoming call request and a number of currently active calls; and  
controlling access to a communication network over a communication path based on the  
silence suppression gain for the incoming call request.

18. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
10 exchanging call traffic with the communication network over the communication path.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein determining the call type comprises:  
determining if the incoming call request is a voice call request.

15 20. The method of claim 17 wherein determining the call type comprises:  
determining if the incoming call request is a voice-band data call request.

21. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
computing the silence suppression gain based on a number of currently active voice calls.  
20

22. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
computing the silence suppression gain based on a mean talkspurt duration.

23. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
25 computing the silence suppression gain based on a mean silence duration.

24. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
computing the silence suppression gain based on a packetization time.

30 25. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:  
computing the silence suppression gain based on an activity factor.

26. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:

computing the silence suppression gain based on a silence factor.

5 27. The method of claim 17 the method further comprising:

computing the silence suppression gain based on a number of superposed voice calls.

28. The method of claim 21 the method further comprising:

computing an effective bandwidth for the number of currently active voice calls, a

10 number of currently active voice-band data calls, and the incoming call request based on the silence suppression gain.

29. The method of claim 28 wherein controlling access to the communication network

comprises:

15 denying access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is greater than a provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein controlling access to the communication network

comprises:

20 granting access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is less than the provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

31. The method of claim 29 wherein controlling access to the communication network

comprises:

25 granting access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is equal to the provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

32. The method of claim 18 wherein exchanging call traffic with the communication network

further comprises:

30 exchanging call traffic over a packet communication connection.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein exchanging call traffic with the communication network further comprises:

exchanging call traffic over a virtual channel asynchronous transfer mode connection.

5 34. A software product comprising:

communication software operational when executed by a processor to direct the processor to determine a call type of an incoming call, compute a silence suppression gain for the incoming call based on a silence suppression realized for the incoming call and a number of currently active calls, and control access to a communication network over a communication path based on the silence suppression gain for the incoming call; and

a software storage medium operational to store the communication software.

35. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

receive the incoming call and exchange call traffic with the communication network over the communication path.

36. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a number of currently active voice calls.

37. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a mean talkspurt duration.

25

38. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a mean silence duration.

39. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a packetization time.

5 40. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a number of superposed voice calls.

10 41. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on an activity factor.

15 42. The software product of claim 34 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute the silence suppression gain based on a silence factor.

20 43. The software product of claim 36 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

compute an effective bandwidth for the number of currently active voice calls, a number of currently active voice-band data calls, and the incoming call based on the silence suppression gain.

25 44. The software product of claim 43 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

deny access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is greater than a provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

30 45. The software product of claim 44 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

grant access to the communication network if the effective bandwidth is less than the provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

46. The software product of claim 44 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

grant access to the communication network if the required bandwidth is equal to the

5 provisioned bandwidth for the communication path.

47. The software product of claim 35 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

exchange the call traffic with the communication network over a packet communication

10 connection.

48. The software product of claim 35 wherein the communication software is operational when executed by the processor to direct the processor to:

exchange the call traffic with the communication network over an asynchronous transfer

15 mode virtual channel connection.

## ABSTRACT

A communication hub that controls access to a communication network over a communication path based on silence suppression. The communication hub comprises a silence suppression block, a call admission block, and a control system. The silence suppression block is configured to compute a silence suppression gain for an incoming call based on a silence suppression realized for the incoming call and a number of currently active calls. The call admission block is configured to control access to a communication network over a communication path based on the silence suppression gain for the incoming call. The control system is configured to determine a call type of the incoming call and control the silence suppression block and the call admission block.

**Separator Sheer**



III

## **Miscellaneous Material Includes:**

- 1. Drawings**
- 2. Oath or Declaration**
- 3. Foreign language specification**
- 4. Sequence listing**
- 5. Computer listing**
- 6. Appendices**

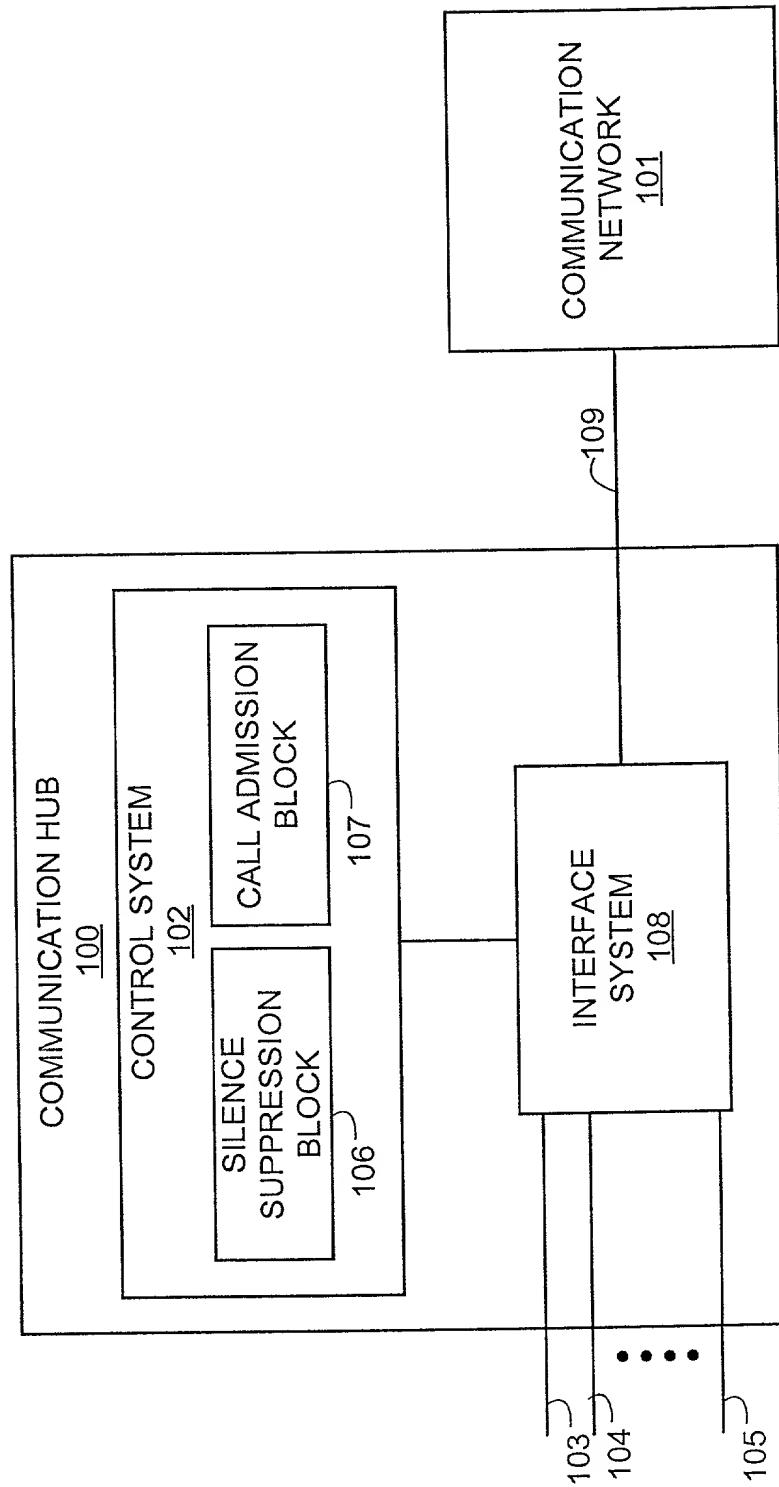


FIG. 1

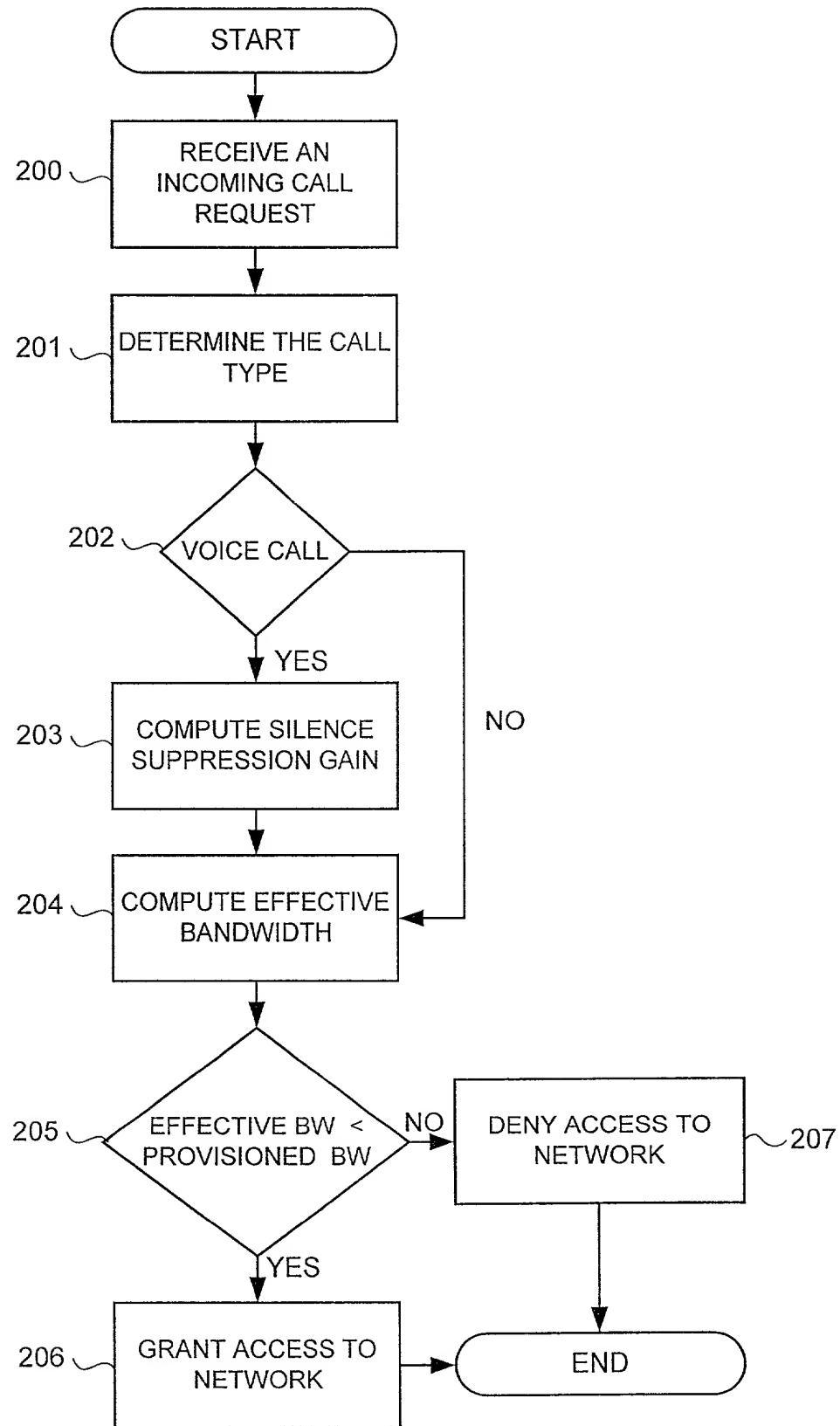


FIG. 2

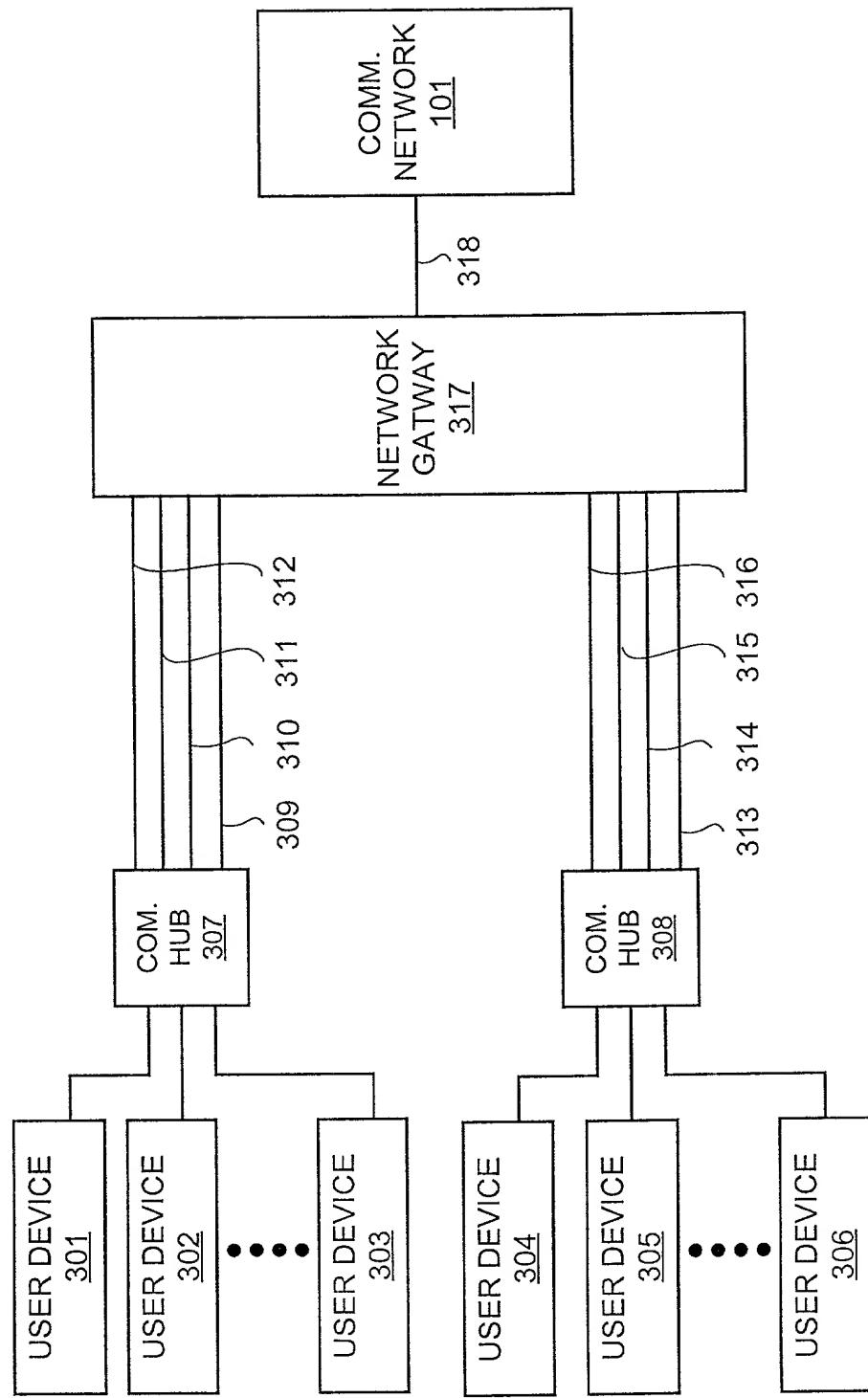


FIG. 3

## DECLARATION AND POWERS OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship is as stated below next to my name. I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "CALL ADMISSION CONTROL IN TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORKS" the specification of which was filed herewith, and if not identified here by filing date and application number, is attached hereto. I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(a). I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 USC 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate by me or my representatives or assigns for this invention having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ priority claimed ( ) Yes ( ) No  
Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ priority claimed ( ) Yes ( ) No  
Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ priority claimed ( ) Yes ( ) No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status-patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application Number)	(Filing Date)	(Status-patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 USC 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. I hereby appoint, individually and collectively, the following as my/our attorney or agent with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Harley R. Ball Registration No. 31,733;  
Steven J. Funk Registration No. 35,875;  
Michael J. Setter Registration No. 37,936;  
Dan Cleveland, Jr. Registration No. 36,106;  
Carl A. Forest; Registration No. 28,494;  
James M. Graziano Registration No. 28,300;  
Curtis A. Vock Registration No. 38,356;  
Thomas Swenson Registration No. 36,696;  
William P. Wilbar Registration No. 43,265;  
Travis C. Stephenson Registration No. 45, 132; and  
Eugene G. Kim Registration No. P46,267

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS TO:

Attn: Harley R. Ball  
Sprint Law Department  
8140 Ward Parkway  
Mailstop: MOKCMP0506  
Kansas City, Missouri 64114

ATTORNEY CONTACT:

Michael J. Setter  
Phone: (303) 449-9497  
Fax: (303) 449-0814

JOINT INVENTOR

Inventor (1) Mao Xu  
(Type or Print) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature in Full) \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship: United States Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: Network Planning & Design  
7171 West 95<sup>th</sup> Street  
Mailstop: KSOPKF0501  
Overland Park, KS 66212

Residence: 4804 West 140<sup>th</sup> Terrace  
Overland Park, KS 66224

JOINT INVENTOR

Inventor (2) Shannon P. Silvus  
(Type or Print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature in Full)

Citizenship: United States

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Residence: 7 Melissa Lane  
Penfield, NY 14526

JOINT INVENTOR

Inventor (1) Xiaojun Shen  
(Type or Print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature in Full)

Citizenship: Republic of China

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office Address: Computer Science Telecommunications Program  
University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Flarsheim Hall, Room 550C  
5110 Rockhill Road  
Kansas City, MO 64110

Residence: 13812 Pembroke  
Leawood, KS 66224